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Terrestrial Isopoda from the Transvaal.

By

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With 2 Text-figures.

FROM the Eastern and North-eastern parts of the Transvaal Dr. R. F. Lawrence has recently (1960) brought back a large number of woodlice. Very little intensive collecting of the cryptofauna has been done in this area, and therefore it is not surprising that most of the species in the collection appear to be undescribed.

My best thanks are due to Dr. Lawrence for offering me the opportunity to report on his collection.

Dr. Lawrence seems to be expert in discovering specimens of the genus *Akermania* (sensu lato). The original species was described from the coastal strip of Natal. In 1939 Dr. Lawrence found a new species at Barberton, and in 1948 another in Southern Rhodesia. Then in 1955–56 two species in Madagascar ; and now two, or possibly three further species in the Transvaal.

I have subdivided the original genus ; and it gives me much pleasure to name the new genus as a tribute to his researches on the cryptofauna of the South African forests.

The following species of pill, or " conglobating " woodlice might be expected to occur in the area under consideration :

Bethalus pretoriensis : Vryburg, Marico, Pretoria, Johannesburg.
B. rhodesiæ: Salisbury, Umtali, Bulawayo.
B. gorongozæ : Western Portuguese East Africa.
B. nigrinus : Natal, Zululand, Masiene.
B. stricticauda : Makapan.
B. barbertoni : Barberton, Wanetsi, Inhambane.
B. mucidus : Natal, Lourenzo Marques.
Armadillo *salisburyensis :* Salisbury.
A. *obliquidens :* Zoutpansberg, Messina, Sabie.
A. *oraniensis :* Pretoria.
A. *rhodesiensis :* Damaraland, Bulawayo, Salisbury.
A. *makuæ :* Masiene.
A. *vumbænsis :* Southern Rhodesia.
A. *liliputanus :* Pretoria.
Polyacanthus transvaalensis : Zoutpansberg.

Of these, so far as their distribution is known, *pretoriensis* and *rhodesiensis* appear to come in from the west, the former reaching as far east as Johannesburg-Modderfontein ; *nigrinus*, *mucidus*, and *makuæ* seem to be coastal species. The most likely species to be found in the NE. Transvaal appeared to be *barbertoni*, *obliquidens*, and *transvaalensis*. In fact, *obliquidens* was the only species in the above list which Dr. Lawrence obtained.

In such a large area of country the discovery of many new species is to be expected. Only a few zoologists have collected woodlice, and only in a few localities (see Barnard, 1932, ' Ann. S. Afr. Mus.', **30**, *passim*[1]) : J. P. Cregoe, 1897–98—Barberton, Johannesburg ; Dr. E. L. Gill, 1927—Sabie Game Reserve (= Kruger National Park) ; Dr. R. F. Lawrence, 1928—Zoutpansberg, and 1939—Barberton ; Dr. W. F. Purcell, 1905—Johannesburg, Modderfontein ; E. Simon, 1893 (results described by Dollfus)—Pretoria, Hebron, Hammanskraal, Makapan ; R. W. E. Tucker, 1918—junction of Marico and Crocodile Rivers (western Transvaal), Kaapmuiden, Komatipoort, Messina, Louis Trichardt.

The present collection contains 16 species obtained at the following localities:

6493.	Hanglip, Louis Trichardt, 4,500 ft. alt.	*Philoscia villis*, Armadillo *exter*.
6494.	,, ,, ,,	*Bethalus trichardti*.
6495.	,, ,, ,,	*Laureola bivomer*.
6496.	Louis Trichardt, 4,500 ft. alt.	*Bethalus auroniger*.
6497.	,, 3,000 ft. alt.	*Philoscia vilis*, ? *Porcellio* sp.
6498.	,, ,,	*Bethalus linguitelson*.
6519.	,, ,,	*Philoscia vilis*, Armadillo *exter*.
6500.	Entabeni forest, 30 miles E. of Louis Trichardt	*Laureola bivomer*.
6501.	Entabeni forest, 30 miles E. of Louis Trichardt	*Philoscia vilis*, Armadillo *exter*, *Bethalus statumenes*, *Bethalus trichardti*.
6503.	Mariepskop, 45 miles NE. of Lydenburg, 6,000 ft. alt.	Armadillo *transpilosus*.
6504.	Mariepskop, 45 miles NE. of Lydenburg, 6,000 ft. alt.	*Philoscia ocellata*, *Bethalus linguitelson*, *Bethalus mariepensis*.
6505.	Mariepskop, 45 miles NE. of Lydenburg, 6,000 ft. alt.	*Philoscia mina*
6507.	Mariepskop, 45 miles NE. of Lydenburg, 3,000–4,000 ft. alt.	*Bethalus linguitelson*.

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[1] In this work the name of Mr. J. P. Cregoe was not given. He sent many specimens to the South African Museum from Natal, Transvaal, and Portuguese East Africa. The specimens of *Bethalus barbertoni* were collected by him in 1897 ; and in 1898 he sent other woodlice from Johannesburg.

6508.	Graskop (between Barberton and Leydsdorp)	? *Trichoniscus* sp., *Philoscia ocellata*, *Bethalus mariepensis*.
6509.	Graskop (between Barberton and Leydsdorp)	*Philoscia mina*.
6511.	Magoebaskloof, 20 miles W. of Tzaneen, 4,000 ft. alt.	*Bethalus linguitelson*.
6512.	Magoebaskloof, 20 miles W. of Tzaneen, 4,000 ft. alt.	*Philoscia ocellata*.
6513.	Magoebaskloof, 20 miles W. of Tzaneen, 4,000 ft. alt.	*Laureola rubicunda*.
6514.	Magoebaskloof, 20 miles W. of Tzaneen, 5,000 ft. alt.	*Bethalus linguitelson*.
6515.	Malta forest, Selati Estates, near Ofcolaca, Leydsdorp	*Laureola hiatus*.
6516.	Malta forest, Selati Estates, near Ofcolaca, Leydsdorp	*Philoscia ocellata*, *Bethalus linguitelson*.
6517.	Barberton	*Philoscia vilis*, Armadillo *obliquidens*.
6518.	,, ...	*Philoscia vilis*.

? *Trichoniscus* sp.

ex N.M. 6508. Graskop. March 1960.

One ♀, without 2nd antennæ. Ocelli 3 in a curve on lateral margin.

Philoscia (*Aphiloscia*) *vilis* B-L.

1932. Barnard, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **30** : 239, figs. 17*a*, etc.
1960. *Id.*, Ann. Natal Mus. **14** : 505.

N.M. 6493. Hanglip, Louis Trichardt, ± 4,500 ft. alt. February 1960, 5 ovig. ♀. N.M. 6497. Louis Trichardt, 3,000 ft. alt. February 1960, 4 ovig. ♀. N.M. 6519. Louis Trichardt. February 1960, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6 immature. N.M. 6501. Entabeni Forest, Louis Trichardt. February 1960, 1 ♂, 3 non-ovig. ♀. N.M. 6518. Barberton, March 1960, 2 ♀

Philoscia (*Setaphora*) *mina* B-L.

1932. Barnard, loc. cit. : p. 242, figs. 18*b*, 19*a*.

N.M.6505. Mariepskop, ±6,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 3 ♀. N.M. 6509. Graskop. March 1960, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

In general, features and colour pattern appear to agree with *mina*, but the only ♂ is damaged (anterior peræopods missing). If identical with *mina*, the new localities afford a notable extension of the hitherto known distribution.

Common in Natal ; and I have seen specimens from Inhaca Island (Delagoa Bay) which appeared conspecific.

Philoscia (*Setaphora*) *ocellata* n. sp.

Pleon segments with quadrate postero-lateral corners, not laterally produced. Spines on 4th and 5th joints of peræopod 1 (peræopods 2 and 3 missing) straight, apically acute.

7 × 2·5–2·75 mm. Grey with pale irroration on head and peræon, pleon almost uniform grey ; on each peræon segment where it merges into the epimeron an oval or subcircular spot pale, usually sharply defined and conspicuous.

N.M.6512. Magoebaskloof, 4,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 2 ♂, 3 ovig. ♀ (*Types*). N.M.6504. Mariepskop, 6,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 2 ♀. N.M.6508. Graskop. March 1960, 1 ovig. ♀, 1 immature. N.M.6516. Malta forest, Selati Estate. March 1960, 3 ♀ (2 ovig.).

Although there are no striking morphological features, the series of pale spots on each side of the peræon distinguish these specimens from the other South African species.

? *Porcellio* sp.

N.M.6497. Louis Trichardt. February 1960, 2 specimens, neither in good enough condition to assign definitely to a species.

" *Armadillo* "[1] *obliquidens* (Brnrd.)

1932. Barnard, loc. cit : 330, fig. 53*a*, *b*.

N.M.6517. Barberton. March 1960, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

Paler than the original specimens. Known from Messina, Sabie Game Reserve, and Zoutpansberg.

" Armadillo " *exter* n. sp. Text-fig. 1*a*, *b*, *c*.

Surface shagreened, minutely and sparsely setulose. Epistome not raised, scarcely distinguishable from dorsal surface of head except in front of the eyes. Ocelli about 10.

Rugæ distinct. Pronotum narrow, about $\frac{1}{12}$ length of segment. Peræon segment 1 grooved along whole epimeral margin, the internal flange visible externally, especially at posterior corner ; internal tooth on 2nd segment strong, oblique, visible externally at the posterior corner.

Telson broader than long, distal margin nearly one-half basal width, slightly curved, sides scarcely incurved, surface smooth with an inconspicuous basal pit ; ventrally grooved.

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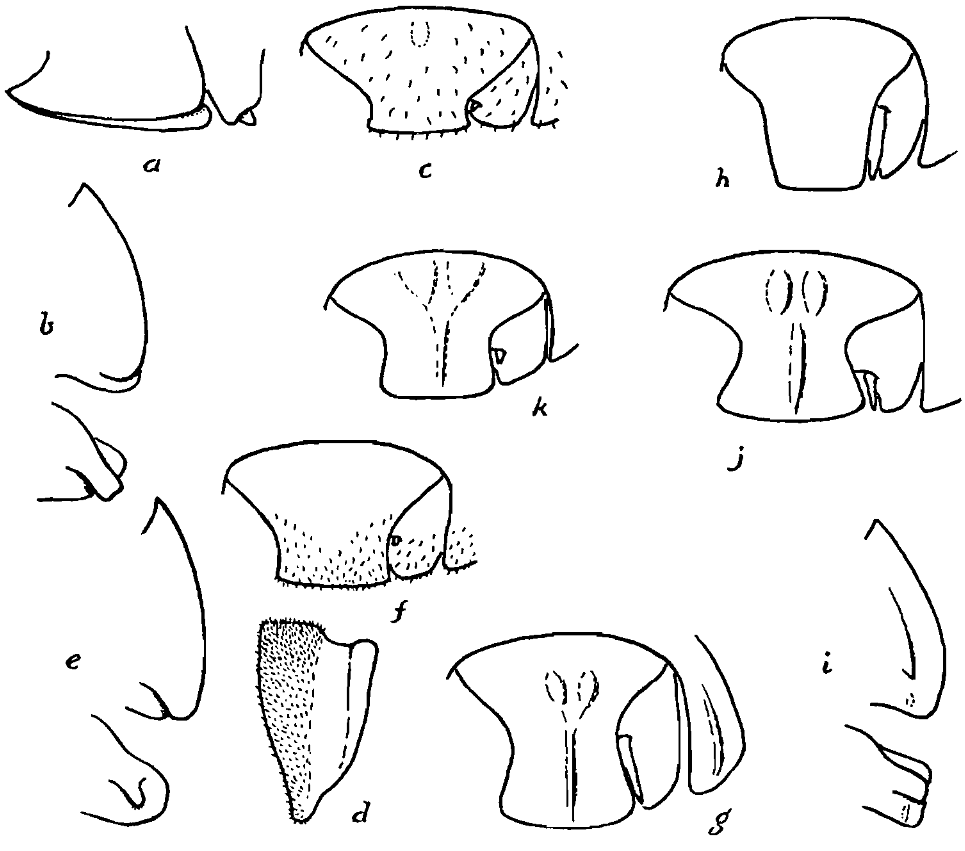
[1] See : Barnard, 1958, ' Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar ', Ser. A, **12** : 87 ; and 1960, ' Ann. Natal Mus.', **14** : 510, footnote.

Uropod peduncle apically truncate, exopod minute, endopod reaching almost to end of telson.

6 × 2 mm. Brownish-grey, irrorated.

TEXT-FIG. 1.



Armadillo *exter* n. sp. *a*. External view of peræon segments 1 and 2 ; *b*. internal view of segments 1 and 2 ; *c*. telson and uropod.
Armadillo *transpilosus* n. sp. *d*. Side view of peræon segment 2 ; *e*. internal view of peræon segments 1 and 2 ; *f*. telson and uropod.
Bethalus statumenes n. sp. *g*. Pleuron of 5th pleon segment, telson, and uropod.
Bethalus linguitelson n. sp. *h*. Telson and uropod.
Bethalus mariepensis n. sp. *i*. Internal view of peræon segments 1 and 2 ; *j*. telson and uropod.
Bethalus auroniger n. sp. *k*. Telson and uropod.

N.M.6493. Hanglip, Louis Trichardt, 4,500 ft. alt. February 1960, 31 specimens, ♂♂, ovig. ♀♀, and immature (*Types*). N.M.6501. Entabeni forest, Louis Trichardt. February 1960, 1 ♀. N.M.6519. Louis Trichardt. February 1960. 2 ♂, 3 ovig. ♀.

Belongs to the group with short broad telson, and segment 1 grooved along whole margin (cf. *tugelæ* Brnrd. from Natal).

Specific name because the epimeral groove on segment 1 and the tooth on segment 2 can be seen in external view.

" Armadillo " *transpilosus* n. sp. Text-fig. 1*d*, *e*, *f*.

Surface minutely shagreened and closely pilose ; the pile is thick on the raised hinder half of peræon segments 2–7. Rugæ distinct, but rather feeble. Epistome slightly raised, but separated from dorsal surface of head by a slight costa from eye to eye. Ocelli 5 (6).

Epimeral margin of segment 1 grooved along whole length, visible externally, especially at hind corner, hind corner equally cleft ; internal tooth on segment 2 strong, but not visible externally.

Telson broader than long, distal margin straight, sides not incurved, surface smooth, ventrally shallowly grooved.

Uropod peduncle apically truncate, exopod minute, endopod extending to end of telson.

6 × 2·3 mm. Creamy-white, eyes black.

N.M.6503. Mariepskop, 6,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 1 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀, 14 juv. (*Types*).

Bethalus statumenes n. sp. Text-fig. 1*g*.

Surface minutely granulate. Rugæ distinct. Epistome rather strongly raised. Ocelli *c.* 23.

Epimera of peræon segments 2–7 each with a transverse (*i.e.* transverse to long axis of animal) ridge. Internal tooth on segments 1 and 2 small, inconspicuous.

Pleura of pleon segments 3–5 each with a transverse ridge.

Telson about as long as basal width, distal margin slightly rounded, sides moderately incurved, surface with 2 basal tubercles followed by a median ridge, ventrally grooved.

Uropod peduncle apically subtruncate, exopod extending nearly to apex of peduncle, endopod extending nearly to end of telson.

10 × 4·5 mm. Dark slaty-grey, rugæ slightly paler.

N.M.6501. Entabeni forest, Louis Trichardt. February 1960, 1 ♂ (*Type*).

This large specimen seems to represent a species distinct from the other South African species. The ridges on the 3rd–5th pleura are noticeable ; and the whole series of epimeral and pleural ridges resemble the ribs of a boat.

Bethalus trichardti n. sp.

Closely resembling *pretoriensis* in shape of telson and internal teeth on segments 1 and 2, but : rugæ distinct, postero-lateral corner of segment 1 subtruncate, with slight indent (cf. *mucidus*), and telson dorsally sculptured.

6 × 3 mm. Slaty-grey, more or less irrorated.

N.M.6494. Hanglip, Louis Trichardt, 4,500 ft. alt. February 1960, 1 ♂, 12 ♀, 9 immature (*Types*). N.M.6501. Entabeni forest, Louis Trichardt. February 1960, 17 specimens, ♂♂, ♀♀, and immature.

Bethalus linguitelson n. sp. Text-fig. 1*h*.

Surface minutely granulate. Rugæ indistinct. Epistome not strongly raised.

Internal tooth on segments 1 and 2 very small and inconspicuous.

Telson nearly as long as broad, sides not incurved, straight and gently converging to the slightly convex distal margin, surface smooth, ventrally very shallowly grooved.

Uropod peduncle apically subacute, outer distal margin oblique, exopod extending to end of peduncle, endopod extending to, or almost to end of telson.

10 × 4·5 mm. Pale, irrorated and mottled with slaty-grey or brownish. The uropods sometimes, the exopods usually, orange-coloured. One of the Louis Trichardt specimens has a continuous dark medio-dorsal stripe (with pale median line) and a dark lateral stripe on the peræon segments; the median stripe is continued on to the pleon (as in the other specimens).

N.M.6514. Magoebaskloof, ±5,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 18 specimens, ♂♂, ♀♀, and immature (*Types*). N.M.6504. Mariepskop, ± 6,000ft. alt. March 1960, 2 ovig., 3 non-ovig. ♀. 2 immature. N.M.6507. Mariepskop. 3,000–4,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 1 ovig. ♀, 1 juv. N.M.6516. Malta forest, Selati Estate, near Ofcolaco. March 1960, 2 ovig. ♀. N.M.6511. Magoebaskloof, ±4,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 14 ♀. N.M.6498. Louis Trichardt, 3,000 ft. alt. February 1960, 6 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀, 4 non-ovig. ♀, 8 immature.

Very close to *pretoriensis* (Dollfus) but a direct comparison with the specimens recorded by me in 1932 shows that the telson with its slightly converging side margins is distinctive.

Bethalus mariepensis n. sp. Text-fig. 1 *i*, *j*.

Surface minutely granulate. Rugæ distinct. Epistome not strongly raised, with shallow v-shaped depression medio-dorsally.

Segment 1 internally with a slight ridge parallel with the margin and ending in a small tooth, followed by an inconspicuous oval tubercle near the hind margin; tooth on segment 2 strong, extending to margin, but scarcely visible in external view, followed by a short inconspicuous ridge near hind margin.

Telson length about two-thirds basal width, distal margin slightly convex, sides incurved, surface with 2 low bosses proximally, followed by a slight median keel, ventrally grooved.

Uropod peduncle apically subacute, the outer distal margin oblique, exopod extending nearly to apex of peduncle, endopod nearly to end of telson.

9 × 4–4·3 mm. Slaty-grey, a pale or dull orange medio-dorsal stripe or series of spots, some other orange spots on head, 1st segment, hind margins of segments, and epimera. uropods dull orange.

Ex N.M.6504. Mariepskop, ±6,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 1 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 juv. (*Types*). N.M.6508. Graskop. March 1960, 1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀.

Bethalus auroniger n. sp. Text-fig. 1*k*.

Surface minutely granulate. Rugæ distinct. Epistome not strongly raised. Internal tooth on segment 1 small, on segment 2 stronger (cf. *mariepensis*).

Telson broader than long, distal margin straight, sides very slightly incurved, surface with 2 low bosses proximally followed by an inconspicuous median keel, ventrally grooved.

Uropod peduncle apically truncate, exopod small, endopod extending almost to apex of telson.

5 × 1·75 mm. Dark slaty-grey, lateral margins sometimes paler, uropods dull orange.

N.M.6496. Louis Trichardt, ±4,500 ft. alt., " under stones in open grassveld". February 1960, 38 specimens, ♂♂, ovig. ♀♀ (*Types*).

Gen. *Akermania* Cllge.

1919. Collinge, Ann. Natal Mus., **4** : 230.
1932. Barnard, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., **30** : 318.
1949. *Id.*, Ann. Natal Mus., **11** : 398.
1956. Id., *ibid.*, **13** : 435.
1958. *Id.*, Mem. Inst. Sc. Madagascar, Ser. A, **12** : 95.
1960. *Id.*, Ann. Natal Mus., **14** : 507.

In the last-mentioned paper I visualized the probability of separating the species with pointed telson from those with truncate telson. The discovery of two, or three, more species with pointed telson now seems to justify this separation, which is based on the shape of the pleura of the pleon segments and the uropod in addition to the shape of the telson.

Akermania Cllge. (s. stricto)

Telson broader than long, apically truncate. Pleura of pleon segments 3–5 typically quadrangular. Uropod peduncle more or less quadrangular ; exopod small, minute, or obsolete. A flange or tooth ventrally on epimera of 1st and 2nd peræon segments (Barnard, 1956, fig. 1*a* ; 1958, figs. 14*e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, 15*c*, *d*, *e*).

Genotype : *Akermania spinosa* Cllge.

Key to the Species of *Akermania*.

A. Head with more than 10 spines (or tubercles). Exopod of uropod small or minute
   1. Head with 13 spines ; peræon segment 1 with 18 ; telson with 2 . *spinosa* Cllge, Natal
   2. Head with 14 spines ; peræon segment 1 with 12 ; telson with one . . . *coronata* Brnrd, S. Transvaal

B. Head with less than 10 spines (or tubercles). Exopod of uropod obsolete
  1. Head with 5 tubercles. Pleon segment 5 unarmed . . *sylvatica* Brnrd, Madagascar
  2. Head with 7 long spines. Pleon segment 5 with 2 spines. Pleura acute . . . *hystrix* Brnrd, Madagascar

Laureola n. g.

Telson triangular, apically acute. Pleura of pleon segments 3–5 apically acute. Uropod peduncle triangular, apically acute; exopod well developed (Barnard, 1956, fig. 1*b*, *c*). No flange or tooth ventrally on epimera of 1st and 2nd peræon segments.

Genotype: *Akermania paucispinosa* Brnrd.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Laureola*.

A. Pleon segments 3 and 4 each with 1 spine. Telson with 1 spine.
  1. Exopod of uropod not reaching apex of peduncle. Peræon segments 2–7 each with 12 spines.
    a. Head with 3 rows of spines: total 8 . . . . . *paucispinosa* (Brnrd.)
    b. Head with 2 rows of spines: total 6 . . . . . *longispina* (Brnrd.)
  2. Exopod of uropod extending beyond apex of peduncle. Peræon segments 2–4 each with 11, 5–7 each with 9 spines . . . . . *miacantha* (Brnrd.)
B. Pleon segments 3 and 4 each with 3 spines.
  1. Telson with 2 spines . . . . *bivomer* n. sp.
  2. Telson with 1 spine . . . . *hiatus* n. sp.
  3. Telson with no spine (sometimes one small) . . . . . *rubicunda* n. sp.

Conspectus of the Number of Spines in the Species of Laureola.

(Anterior, middle, and posterior rows, or anterior and posterior; and total number.)

	paucispinosa	*longispina*	*miacantha*	*rubicundus*	*bivomer*	*hiatus*
Head	2.2.2—8	2.4—6	2.4—6	2.6.2—10	2.6.2—10	2.6.2—10
Peræon segment 1	4.8.6—18	4.6.4—14	2+ 4.6.3—15	3.8.7—18	3.8.7—18	3.8.7—18
Peræon segments 2–4	4.8—12	8.6—12	2.4.5—11	8.7—15	8.7—15	8.7—15
Peræon segments 5, 6	4.8—12	6.6—12	4.5—9	8.7—15	8.7—15	8.7—15
Peræon segment 7	4.8—12	6.6—12	4.5—9	8.7—15	8.9—17	8.9—17
Head plus peræon total	98	92	81	118	120	120
Pleon segment 3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Pleon segment 4	1	1	1	3	3	3
Pleon segment 5	1	1	1	1 (3)	3	3
Telson	1	1	1 very long	None (or one small)	2	1

Laureola bivomer n. sp. Text-fig. 2*a*.

Epistome in both frontal and dorsal view angularly prominent. Head with 3 rows of sharp spines, respectively 2, 6 and 2 (total 10). Eyes prominent, ocelli about 12.

Peræon segment 1 with 3 rows of spines, respectively 3, 8 and 7 (18); segments 2–6 each with 2 rows, respectively 8 and 7 (15); segment 7 with 2 rows, respectively 8 and 9 (17). Total spines on head and peræon 120.

Pleon segment 2 unarmed; segments 3–5 each with 3 spines. Telson with 2 spines.

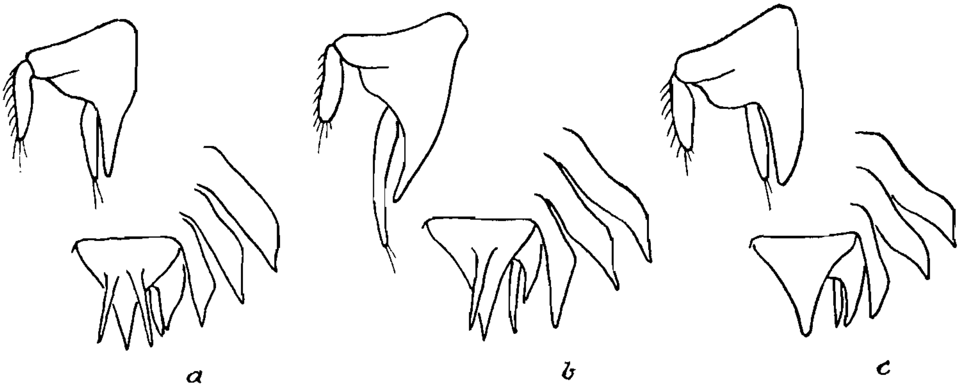
Exopod of uropod extending to or slightly beyond apex of peduncle, and almost to apex of telson.

Oostegites flat, simulating the sterna ; cotyledons present.

The spines are sharp-pointed, 0·7–0·8 mm. (greater than 0·5 mm.). The outline of the pleura, uropods and telson forms an almost even curve, though the apex of the uropod peduncle sometimes falls slightly within the outline.

7 × 3 mm. Pale, irrorated or mottled with grey or brownish-grey.

TEXT-FIG. 2.



Pleura of pleon segments 3–5, telson and uropod, with uropod further enlarged, of :
a. Laureola bivomer n. g., n. sp.
b. Laureola hiatus n. sp.
c. Laureola rubicunda n. sp.

N.M.6495. Hanglip, Louis Trichardt, ±4,500 ft. alt. February 1960, 36 specimens, ♂♂, ovig. ♀♀, and immature (*Types*). N.M.6500. Entabeni forest, Louis Trichardt. February 1960, 13 specimens, ♂♂, ovig. ♀♀, and immature.

Although all the species of both *Akermania* and *Laureola* have prominent epimera on the 1st peræon segment splayed outwards and forwards like ploughshares on either side of the head, it is fitting that one of the species should have a name alluding to this feature.

Laureola hiatus n. sp. Text-fig. 2*b*.

Very similar to *bivomer*, but : only one spine on telson, peduncle of uropod not nearly reaching apex of 5th pleuron, exopod of uropod slender and extending beyond apex of peduncle.

8 × 3 mm. Irrorated and mottled with brown, adults grey.

N.M.6515. Malta forest, Selati Estate, near Ofcolaco. March 1960, 2 ♂♂, 15 immature (*Types*).

The specific name refers to the gap in the otherwise even outline of the pleura and telson.

The locality is about 80 miles distant from Louis Trichardt. I doubt whether, after further collecting in other and intervening localities, this form will not prove to be merely a local variety of *bivomer*. The total number of spines on head and peræon is the same (120), only the short uropod peduncle and long exopod, and single telsonic spine are noticeable.

Laureola rubicunda n. sp. Text-fig. 2*c*.

Epistome raised laterally more than medianly, in front view lateral angles rectangular, dorsal margin slightly raised medianly; in dorsal view front margin slightly arcuate. Head with 3 rows of short blunt spines, respectively 2, 6 and 2 (10). Eyes prominent, ocelli about 16.

Peræon segment 1 with 3 rows of spines, respectively 3, 8, 7 (18); segments 2–7 each with 2 rows, respectively 8 and 7 (15). Total spines on head and peræon 118.

Pleon segment 2 unarmed; segments 3 and 4 each with 3 spines; segment 5 with 1 (occasionally 3 small). Telson unarmed, or occasionally with one small spine.

Exopod of uropod extending to, or almost to apex of peduncle.

Oostegites flat; cotyledons present.

The spines are rather blunt, and better described as spiniform tubercles, 0·3–0·4 mm. (less than 0·5 mm.). The outline of the pleura and telson forms an even curve, though the apex of the uropod sometimes falls slightly within the outline.

6·5 × 3 mm. Pale with grey or orange-brown speckling, chiefly mediodorsally and laterally.

N.M.6513. Magoebaskloof, about 4,000 ft. alt. March 1960, 31 specimens, ♂♂, ovig. ♀♀, and immature (*Types*).